RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Pennsylvania's Latest Conquests

An Obstacle in the Way of the Great Lease.

A New York Western Railway.

A Road Through the Northern Tier.

MORE CONQUESTS BY THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

[From the New York Bulletin.]

There seems to be no end to the acquisitions of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. This already immense and powerful corporation, not satisfied with the recent annexation of the New Jersey Railroad, is reaching forward toward new conquests. The latest news from Little Rock, Arkansas, is to the effect that the Pennsylvania Railroad has undertaken the completion of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, with a view of making a through line of its own to the Pacific by the thirty-second parallel.

This arrangement will enable the Pennsylvania Railroad to control a new and vast commerce. The Cairo and Fulton Railroad proceeds from the Missouri State line, *via* Little Rock, to the Texas State line, a distance of about 300 miles. It is a land grant railroad, being entitled to 2,000,000 acres. Twenty miles were completed on the 1st of January last, and the remainder was under contract to be finished in 1873. Now that the Pennsylvania Company has taken hold of the work, it will probably be completed in a much shorter time.

At the Texas State line the Cairo and Fulton Railroad will connect with the new Texas Pacific Railroad, which reaches through Southwestern Texas in the Valley of the Rio Grande, along the thirty-second parallel to San Diego, 400 miles south of San Francisco, and perhaps superior to the American capital of the Pacific coast as a seaport. It connects, at the Missouri State line, with the Northwestern network of railroads, controlled in whole or in part by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The advantages of this arrangement will be that the Pennsylvania Railroad will be in a position to tap the new Pacific railroad at its best and most central point with the bulk of the trade of the entire Atlantic slope. In due time, no doubt, the great railroad company will annex the new route to the Pacific. It seems to be reaching toward that result already.

When we remember that the new Texas Pacific Railroad runs through a region of perpetual spring, free from the extremes of summer heat and winter cold, the thirty-second parallel being above the snow line, we may form some idea of the far-reaching importance of this arrangement. But this is not all. The new Texas Pacific Railroad affords a shorter route from New York to San Francisco, *via* San Diego, than the Union Pacific *via* Chicago and Omaha. There is, therefore, very little doubt that this, with the other advantages named, will render it a favorite line for passengers across the continent, and it is also likely to be able to compete favorably for freights.

But the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have also another great project on hand. The company recently purchased ten thousand shares, a controlling interest in the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad for a sum of $1,000,000, being the par value of the stock. This road connects from Bristol, Va., with the great center of Southern railroads at Chattanooga, Tennessee, and taps the richest and most fertile portions of Tennessee and Georgia. Our readers will see at a glance the effects of these various operations. Nothing less than the trade of a continent will satisfy the ambition of this great corporation. The immediate prospects, however, are not disquieting so far as this city is concerned, as New York will thus be brought into new and direct relations with a vast territory that cannot fail to promote its prosperity and wealth.

AN OBSTACLE IN THE WAY OF THE GREAT LEASE.

[From the Jersey City Times, 28th.]

A majority of the directors of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company have managed to put a new feature on the question of leasing the United Railroads to the Pennsylvania Central by refusing to execute the lease, which has already been executed by the officers of the other companies. This action of the directors of the Philadelphia and Trenton is somewhat of a surprise to the friends of the lease, who had supposed, when the Chancellor refused to extend the injunction, that there remained no further obstacle to the completion of the contract. It was known that the President of the Philadelphia and western was in Europe; but it was supposed that the directors would authorize Mr. Gatzmer, President of the Camden and Amboy, to sign for him. Their refusal to do this delays the execution of the contract, and may defeat it altogether. There is to be a new election for directors on the 11th of November, when the friends of the lease expect to elect a Board favorable to their project. Should they fail in this, the matter is, of course, ended for the present; but even if they succeed, the matter may not be settled according to their wishes, for an appeal has already been taken by the opponents of the lease to the Court of Errors and Appeals, and the present delay may give them time enough to secure an injunction from that Court, and so prolong the contest until after the meeting of the Legislature, when efforts will immediately be made to carry the matter before that body. It is not impossible, too, that it may yet come up in the United States Courts. In short, there are a great many possibilities which may make the lease question one of uncertain issue for some time to come.

CLARION BRANCH.

The Clarion *Democrat* says: The engineers are now engaged in locating the Clarion County Railroad as far as Sligo. The Lawsonham route has been adopted, and the road will cross at Benn's old place, a short distance east of Rimersburg. It is expected the road will soon be let, and work commenced, and the whole completed in about one year. It will be three feet gauge, and the grade will not exceed eighty-five feet to the mile at any point. It is now a fixed fact that we are to have a railroad as far as Sligo, and we feel confident our people will ere long have it made to Clarion.

NEW YORK WESTERN RAILWAY.

Articles of consolidation have been filed with the Secretary of State at Columbus, on behalf of the North American Railway Company, and the New York Western Railway Company. The former is authorized to construct a railroad from New London, Huron county, to the west line of the State of Ohio. The latter company, with its connections and consolidations with other companies, is empowered to construct a railroad from Council Bluffs, in the State of Iowa, to the west line of Ohio, to intersect with the North American Railroad. The capital stock of the united company is fixed at $40,000,000; and the united corporation will be known hereafter as the New York Western Railway. The principal office of the company is located at Tiffin. According to the articles, there are to be eighteen directors, of which three shall reside in Ohio, three in Indiana, three in Illinois, four in Iowa, two in New York City, and the rest at such places as may hereafter be determined. This is probably the air-line from New York to Omaha that comes to light about every six months. If the projectors file many more certificates of incorporation or consolidation, they will find it cheaper to build the road and say no more about it.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

The Philadelphia *Day* calls the attention of enterprising men to the project for a new railway line from the eastern cities to the west, to pass through the northern tier of counties in Pennsylvania. Starting in at the eastern boundary of the State, the line would cross the Lehigh Valley road at Towanda, the Northern Central at Troy, the Wellsboro and Lawrenceville road at Wellsboro, the Buffalo and Washington road at Port Allegheny, the Bradford road at Smithport, and the Philadelphia and Erie at Warren. It would thus form a great trunk line, from which seven great thoroughfares would stretch on either hand within two hundred miles. The line would cross one of the richest mining, lumber and agricultural regions in the world, tapping the anthracite fields of the east, the semi-bituminous and iron mines of Sullivan county, and at Warren would connect with the oil region. A large proportion of the country through which such a road would pass is the finest grazing and crop-raising country in the Middle States. No better wheat is grown in the State than is produced in those counties, and few acres yield so bountifully as theirs. Nearly every farmer can profitably raise his own breadstuff. The country is elevated and the growing season short; but the corn crop seldom fails notwithstanding. Passing through a mountainous country in the main, the grades would be moderate and rock cuttings few. The streams are not generally rapid, but of equable fall; and though such a road could not be constructed on the shortest line between any two distant points as a rule, the deviations from such a line would not be serious, all things considered. The line cannot yet be said to be projected, but it is being discussed vigorously in the counties in the north, and something may yet come of it.

PERSONAL.

The London *Court Journal* says it is rumored that Lord Walter Campbell, who has for some little time been engaged in commercial life in the United States, is about to marry the daughter of one of the wealthiest American citizens, "the proprietor of some of the biggest of those monstrous establishments, the New York hotels."

The Banker Poet, as Charles Sprague, of Boston, has been pleasantly named, reached the round period of four score on the 26th ult., fifty years having elapsed since he became known far beyond the limits of his native city by his prize ode, delivered at the opening of the Park Theater, New York.

The venerable Alvin Adams, the father of the "Adams Express," was in Columbus, Ohio, recently, and was an object of some curiosity. He resides in Boston, and was on his way to Cincinnati. The institution which he launched upon the world has grown to such magnificent proportions that its founder can now scarcely recognize it.

Libel suits have been brought against seven German authors and journalists by Count Benedetti, whose fault or whose misfortune it was to hasten the declaration of war by France against Germany. Louis Muhlbach, the novelist, has the honor to be one of the sued. As the Prussian tribunals have to try the cases, M. Benedetti may get more cost than damages.

The castle of Strasburg, says a correspondent of the Frankfort *Gazette*, had long been the residence of the bishops of Strasburg. The town presented it to the Emperor Napoleon III. Since the fall of the Empire there was some uncertainty whether, relying on this gift, Napoleon would again lay claim to the castle. We learn from a sure source that he has just renounced it in favor of the town, and that the new library is established there at the present moment.

M. Julius Reuter has received from the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha the title of Baron for himself and his descendants, as a mark of his approbation for the services which M. Reuter has rendered to the public in furnishing the press with telegraphic intelligence.

Doctor Mary C. Putnam, who sustained the reputation of her country by graduating with very high honors from the University of Paris, is now practicing in New York city, and also lecturing at the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary as Professor of Materia Medica. The usefulness and practical success of women doctors has been shown by Miss Fowler, who has one of the largest and most remunerative practices in New Jersey, and Miss Putnam is expected to make a like demonstration in the metropolis.

Rev. Enoch Sanford, of Raynham, Massachusetts, an eminent clergyman, celebrated last week the seventy-sixth anniversary of his birth by planting an oak tree and publishing a history of the town of Berkley, Mass., the place where a century or so ago the people refused an organ, the gift of Bishop Berkley, in honor of whom the town was named. For many years Mr. Sanford has occupied his leisure hours in calculating the movements of the heavenly bodies. His longevity is hereditary, and the oak tree may have a chance to furnish shade to its planter. Mr. Sanford's grandfather was nearly one hundred years old when he died, and Mr. Sanford still enjoys the health and vigor of a young man.

It is reported that the Viceroy of Egypt paid Signer Verdi $30,000 for the exclusive right of the first representation of "Aida" at Cairo; and that the Milan publishers have bought the right of performance at the Scala for $12,000, so that composer will get a total of $42,000 for his score. The London *Athenæum*, noticing these figures, drily observes: "If M. Berlioz had been alive and writing still for the *Journal des Debats*, he would have calculated how much this amount is by bar and by note, just as he did with the salary paid to M. Duprez the tenor."

Louis Napoleon is said to have recently answered a letter from a little boy of Wilmington, Delaware, who has conceived great admiration and sympathy for the French Cæsar, thanking him for his friendly words, and expressing the hope that his little friend might live more quietly and happily than himself.

It is understood that General Sherman has abandoned, for the present, his intended trip to Europe, on account of the death of his father-in-law, the late Hon. Thomas Ewing. General Sherman is one of the executors of the will of Mr. Ewing, and the settlement of the estate, which is a large one, will demand his attention. General Sherman had intended to go on the Wabash with Admiral Alden, who goes out as the commander of the European squadron.

A correspondent who was present at Bangor, Maine, when President Grant kissed a bevy of girls, representing the several States in the procession, bears witness to the fact that it was not a mere passive endurance. He met the gay beauties half way. His face was as impassive as ever, but there was unmistakable fire in his eyes, and if there had been one hundred States, the President doubtless would have performed his whole duty in the premises.

THE PUBLIC DEBT

Treasurer's Statement for October.

Reduction Nearly Nine Million Dollars.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—The public debt statement, published to-day, shows:

Debt bearing interest in coin bonds at 6 per cent	$1,582,512,350 00
Bonds at 5 per cent	277,057,600 00
Principal	$1,859,569,950 00
Interest	44,902,399 96
Debt bearing interest in lawful money, certificates of indebtedness at 4 per cent	678,000 00
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000 00
Certificates at 3 per cent	25,690,000 00
Principal	40,368,000 00
Interest	344,172 08
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, principal	1,793,692 26
Interest	298,322 45
Debt bearing no interest, old demand and legal tender notes	357,592,821 25
Fractional currency	39,488,142 70
Coin certificates	16,679,900 00
Total debt, principal	$2,315,493,506 21
Interest	45,559,336 60
Cash in Treasury—Coin interest	99,054,589 23
Currency	10,283,805 55

MORMONDOM QUIET.

The Saints Disavow All Intention of Resisting the Law—An Expedition Getting Ready to Follow Brigham Young.

SALT LAKE, November 1.—To-day everything is pacific, and not the least probability in the city of any outbreak or difficulty. The Mormons all disclaim the most remote intention of resisting the law or opposing the United States officers in the performance of their duties. Judge McKean's course in admitting Mayor Wells to bail is admitted in all quarters to be eminently wise and proper. No fault is found for refusing bail for Stout and Kimball, although it is not denied that the probability of their guilt is greater than that of Mayor Wells.

It is understood that Marshal Patrick is preparing an expedition to follow and arrest Brigham Young. Reliable reports are to the effect that Young is still moving southward, having with him eleven wagons and one hundred armed men, mounted and appointed.

The course of George C. Bates, United States prosecuting attorney for Utah, is approved by both the Mormon and Gentile press. Business is dull and money unusually scarce. The weather is delightful.

Three Weeks After the Fire.

[From the Chicago Journal, Monday.]

Not less than two hundred brick structures are now in process of erection in various localities of the "burnt district," and some of them already nearly finished. The prospect is that, if the weather be anything like favorable, the opening of next spring will see hundreds of rebuilt business structures finished and occupied. In the meantime the frame building already constructed or in process of construction, for the temporary accommodation of merchants and others, is legion. The lake shore and many of the ruined streets are literally dotted with them. The scene of energetic activity that presents itself to the spectator all over the desolated North and South Sides is in the highest degree inspiring and cheering to the well-wisher of Chicago's future.

Trade in Chicago Since the Fire.

[Journal of Commerce Correspondence.]

There seems to be a general supposition that everything sent here would bring high prices without the slightest consideration being taken of our financial condition; consequently we are flooded with stuff without a demand, and the buyer in all cases dictates the price. For example—sweet potatoes, that found a ready sale at $4 per barrel, were offered to-day at $1, and no takers. I paid before the fire sixty cents a can for oysters—can buy the same for thirty-three cents to-day. Our greatest need is capital, and until that is obtained there can be no regularity in prices. The banks are all paying as usual, but the assistance they give is not a drop in the bucket. Insurance is a myth. Some talk loudly and advertise largely, but do not act—they are all going to pay, but don't say when. We have had shipments of grain, but the present prices are so low that our orders have been to hold. The produce received is extremely slow of sale, and prices so low that our commissions hardly pay for the stationery we use, but notwithstanding all these discrepancies we have not lost courage, but intend to stick as long as there is a ghost of a chance to make a cent. I have an idea that there will be considerable business done next year, and the ones that can hold out this winter, and live through this present emergency, will reap the harvest. My admiration for Chicago is increasing daily, when I think that some two weeks ago over twenty thousand buildings, comprising all the public edifices, and every business block, were swept away, and to see where once a black and worthless mass of ruins denoted the heart of Chicago, now one story frame buildings are springing up like mushrooms in a night, and here and there a brick or stone edifice is rearing its head. I cannot but feel proud; and it is my firm conviction that not another city in the world could have withstood the calamity like Chicago. Every one almost has lost everything but pluck and energy, and they are making all that can be made out of such a capital.

Chicago and New York Merchants.

[From the Chicago Journal.]

We learn from private business sources that the New York creditors of Chicago burnt-out firms are very generally satisfied with the settlements they are making with them. They feel that it is for their interest to assist in the recuperation of our trade. A New York dispatch says that, "The critical point in her [Chicago's] affairs is considered passed, and now there is a better tone of confidence in the future."

A St. Louis View of the Losses and Consequences.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

The exact amount of actual loss is not yet, and probably never can be satisfactorily ascertained; but it is noticeable that while immediately after the fire the figures were set as high as $300,000,000, or even $500,000,000, the *Tribune* and other journals are now disposed to put them in the neighborhood of $100,000,000. The first summing up was undoubtedly swollen by the excitement of the moment, far beyond the truth; the last may have been reduced below the proper mark by a natural desire to lessen the magnitude of the blow, and place the prospects of the city in the best possible light. Acute sympathy, no matter who or what the object, does not last long in this rough, practical and slightly selfish world; and when corporations or individuals are seeking to borrow money or credit from abroad to repair damages, common sense dictates that the damages should not be pitched too high, else the security being doubtful, the assistance may not be forthcoming. From the most reliable information to be gathered, we are inclined to believe the total loss by the Chicago conflagration will not fall under $150,000,000, and may amount to $200,000,000. When such a capital as this is swept out of existence, the consequences are simply incalculable; the financial system of Europe as well as America feels the strain, and at the point immediately affected the shock is absolutely crushing. A fortnight since, not a few persons in and out of Chicago were predicting that in twelve months the city would regain all her trade, and in three or five years at the farthest be where she was thirty days ago. These prophets are not so sanguine now, and, indeed, have no reason to be. The obstacles in the way are beginning to assume their rightful proportions, and men are beginning to survey them, not so much with an eye of faith as with an eye to business. According to the *Tribune*, the most prominent Chicago merchants find it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to purchase goods in Eastern markets without responsible indorsers; individual credit will no longer answer; powerful reinforcement from outside parties is required. And no one can blame the jobbers and importers of New York, Boston and Philadelphia for taking these precautions, it were madness not to do so. Even the richest Chicago firms are pushed so closely to the edge of the precipice that a single additional touch will plunge them into irretrievable ruin, and the ruin will come unless commercial headway can be made at once. Let us glance a moment at some of the opposing influences to this headway.

The Unfortunate Small Tradesmen.

It having been suggested that a portion of the funds contributed throughout the country and the world for Chicago's relief, should be loaned in sums of from $500 to $5,000, to small tradesmen, manufacturers and mechanics who have been burned out, in order to enable them to get a start in business. The *Evening Journal* remarks that however desirable it might be to help this class of men to re-establish themselves, those having the relief fund in charge would not be justified in appropriating any portion of it to this purpose. All the funds will be needed to properly care for helpless and needy people during the fall and winter. It requires a vast amount of money to pay for the food consumed by thirty or forty thousand men, women, and children, to say nothing of the clothing, shelter and fuel they will need when the cold weather comes. The *Journal* adds that the question of how to help the worthy class of small tradesmen, &c., out of their present hopeless dilemma, is one that deserves the serious consideration of financiers and statesmen.

Loss of Books.

By the fire in Chicago over one hundred thousand volumes of books, in the public libraries, were destroyed, and besides these it is estimated that not less than $200,000 worth of law books and briefs were consumed. In connection with the loss of libraries may be mentioned the destruction of the immense stock of books in three large stores known as Booksellers' Row, equally in variety and value in no city of the Union save New York and Boston.

Russian Designs.

The new annexation made by Russia in Central Russia, mentioned in our telegraphic dispatches of yesterday, taken in connection with previous conquests by that power in the same quarter, would seem to indicate the existence on its part of a fixed and definite policy of Asiatic territorial extension. In view of the military and political importance of the acquisition, some account of the circumstances which attended it may not be uninteresting to our readers. Until the year 1864 the country of Dzoungaria, or as the Chinese call it, Thian-Chau-pe-bo, belonged to the empire of China, but in that year the Mongols, who are its aboriginal inhabitants, revolted against the Chinese authorities, and after a struggle of some duration succeeded in achieving their independence, after which they elected a native ruler, and settled down into a state of comparative quietude. Last summer, however, the sovereign quarreled with Russia, the immediate cause of the contention being his refusal to surrender to the Russian Government a Tartar subject of that country who had fled into Dzoungaria to escape paying tithe to the Czar. On an attempt being made to capture the fugitive, the inhabitants attacked the Russian trade with China, and destroyed a Russian factory. Russia therefore declared war, hostilities being commenced in June and continuing until the early part of July, the Russians being uniformly successful, and proceeding from one decisive success to another with such rapidity that in less than two weeks from the opening of the campaign the natives found their last ditch and surrendered at discretion, the defeated Sultan voluntarily delivering himself and the remnant of his army as prisoners. Protection being promised by the Russian commander to all who in good faith accepted the situation, the native troops instantly disbanded and returned to their homes. During the campaign a considerable quantity of booty was captured by the Russians, including 57 field guns, 359 heavy guns, and a large amount of other war material. It has already been mentioned that the territory which has thus been added to the Russian dominions comprises an area double the extent of Ireland. It is a mountainous region, with a number of valleys of the most fertile description. The native population is estimated at about a million and a half, and the Chinese and other Budhist settlers at half a million more. The country is said to abound in excellent coal, cattle and horses, to be extraordinarily rich in mineral resources, and capable of producing large quantities of grain and fruit. It is probable that this conquest is but preliminary to yet further attempts at territorial extension in adjacent regions, nor is it likely that Russia's absorption of these Tartar provinces will be any calamity to civilization.

COL. SILAS SEYMOUR, formerly State Engineer of New York, Engineer of the Erie railroad, and Consulting Engineer of the Union Pacific railroad, has made a report adversely to the narrow gauge plan. Col. Seymour was educated in the broad gauge school, and battles zealously for the old way. He denies that the construction of the road bed, the cost and laying of the rails, and the cost of superstructure will save the percentage claimed for it. He denies that a speed of from thirty-five to forty-five miles per hour can be attained, or that the rolling stock will be so much cheaper as it is asserted it will be. The question of the saving of dead weight he discusses at great length; and pronounces it the weakest argument advanced in favor of the narrow gauge.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 1, 1871.

Some of the banks were slightly easier in their condition to-day, and were able to discount more freely. As a general thing, however, there is considerable closeness in money prevailing, which causes lenders to advance rates on outside borrowers. Regular customers are supplied at bank rates.

—The dealings in local stocks were on a more extended scale, and there is some increase in the amount of stock offering. Columbia oil stock is firmer on account of favorable reports from the development of their new property.

—The New York *Express* says: By an error of a clerk in the Broadway Bank it was made to appear in the last bank statement that the bank held only $1,514,900 in legal tenders. It should have been reported as $2,349,900. This correction makes the last bank statement very much more favorable than reported. Instead of there having been a loss of $344,200 in legal tenders there should have been a gain of $490,800.

—The Chicago *Tribune* of Tuesday says: Business at the banks continues at about half the volume it was before the fire. Except making advances on grain and other products being shipped eastward, the banks are doing very little but receive the money of depositors and keep it for them until they check it out. No safe avenue of employment for money is open in which the banks can find safe use for the surplus of money in their hands. The consequence is that currency has increased until to many of the leading banks it has become burdensome, and they are glad to turn it into New York exchange. This is an unhealthy stagnation, which shows that business is not reviving as rapidly as it was hoped. Merchants who are collecting in what is due them, have not yet got started to do anything else in the way of regular business, and in many cases will not, until their insurance is settled, so that they can know how much capital they have got to do business on. While this abnormal condition of things lasts, it makes it easy for some of the small banks whose loss of business would otherwise make it close work for them to meet the demands on them for currency.

Exchange was in demand at from par to 50 cents ₩ $1,000 premium to-day between banks. At the counter bankers are taking exchange of their customers at from ⅛ to 1-10 discount. Notwithstanding the telegraphic reports of apprehensions in London in regard to Bismarck's intention to attempt the withdrawal of nearly all the specie from the Bank of England into his proposed military chest in Berlin, the quotations to-day for securities and for the price of money in New York show a more favorable aspect. Money in New York is down to 3 per cent. on call loans, gold is lower and government bonds and railway stocks are higher. But even if the reported project of the German Imperial Government were attempted, it is the general opinion, that it would be defeated by the Bank of England suspending specie payments and keeping its gold locked up in its own vaults. In this case the volume of paper circulation in the bank would be increased, and money would become abundant. A period of inflation would begin, and gold would probably command a premium in England over Bank of England notes as it does now in France over notes of the Bank of France.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1862	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111⅛	111⅛	113⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113⅜	113⅜	111⅜
10-40s	109⅛	109	109⅛
Gold	112	112⅛	112⅛

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112⅛
United States 6s of 1881	116⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅛
United States 5-20s of 1864	111
United States 5-20s of 1865	111⅛
United States 10-40s	109
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113⅜
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113⅜
Union Pacific Railroad	86
Central Pacific Railroad	103
Currency Pacifics	111⅛

—The following table made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

November 1, 1871.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.	4:30 A. M.
C. & H.	89⅛	89⅛	89½	89	89⅛	89⅛
Do. Scrip	84⅛	84⅛	85	84⅞	85	85
Erie	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
Reading	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	108⅛	108⅛
Harlem	....	121	....	121	....	....
Mich. Cent	....	117	....	116⅞	....	....
Lake Shore	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	99	99⅛	99⅛
Illinois Cent	....	130	....	130⅛	....	....
Cleve. & Pitts	122⅛	122⅛	122⅛	122⅛	123	124⅛
C. & N. W.	60⅛	59⅞	60	59⅞	60⅛	60⅛
Do. pref	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
Rock Island	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
St. Paul	55⅞	55⅞	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
Do. pref	75⅞	75⅞	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
Tol. & Wabash	58⅛	58⅛	....	58⅛	....	59⅛
Do. pref	....	82	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	....	96⅛	....	96⅛	....	....
Ohio & Miss	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
Chic. & Alton	....	113	....	113	....	....
Do. pref	....	115⅛	....	115⅛	....	....
B. H. & Erie	....	2	....	2	....	....
N. J. Central	....	105⅛	....	106	....	....
Canton	....	....	....	70	....	....
W. U. Tel	60⅞	60⅞	....	61⅛	....	....
Quicksilver	....	17⅛	....	17⅛	....	....
Pacific Mail	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	48
Adams Ex	....	84	....	84⅛	....	....
Wells-F. Ex	....	51⅛	....	52	....	....
American Ex	....	55⅛	....	55⅛	....	....
U. S. Ex	....	57⅛	....	57⅛	....	....
Gold	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112	112⅛	112⅛

—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: The bank statement printed las night is not indicative of any material change in their condition. The deposits have decreased over $500,000, the legal tenders slightly, and the loans $625,149, but there is a slight increase in the specie reserve, amounting to $176,317. The business during the week has been light, as reflected in the clearings, which are down to $7,616,395, as compared with the preceding. The balances are also $355,785 lower. This condition is not favorable to the loan market, nor calculated to remove the impressions which prevail of a probable stringency. Rates are substantially unchanged.

—**Messrs.** Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	60⅛
Philadelphia and Erie	23
Lehigh Navigation	24
Catawissa preferred	44⅛
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	47
Lehigh Valley Railroad	59⅛
North Pennsylvania Railroad	58
Camden and Amboy Railroad	128⅛
Schuylkill Navigation	15⅛
Reading	54

—**JAMES W. KENNEDY**, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, November 2, 1871.

REMARKS—The market yesterday was very dull, in fact, we have have never noticed less inclination to operate. Dealers are as wide apart in their views as ever. The result was nothing worthy of notice was done. We can only repeat the rates that we gave yesterday.

CRUDE.

In the absence of sales, we quote as follows: Spot 11⅛@11⅛c; S. O. all year 11⅛@11⅛c; B. O. all year 12⅛@12⅛c. All things considered, the oil market may be said to be in a very unsettled condition.

REFINED.

The market was dull, dealers refusing to come to terms. We quote nominally as follows: Spot 23⅛c; November 23⅛c; December 23⅛c.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, PA., November 1.—The *Courier* says: Business continues small in amount and at about yesterday's prices. The tone of the market was perhaps a trifle firmer. At the close, the settlement of October contracts being in order, much attention was given to that business and less than usual to the making of new ones. Following are the

SALES:

2,000 bbls upper road, spot	$4 32½
6,000 bbls upper road, Church run	4 35
1,000 bbls upper road, Church run	4 37½
1,000 bbls upper road, Church run	4 40
335 bbls upper road at Rouseville, 46 gravity	4 65
2,000 bbls lower road, regardless	4 55
500 bbls lower road, regardless, 46 gravity	4 62½
1,000 bbls lower road, regular	4 60
2,000 bbls lower road, regular	4 60
1,000 bbls lower road, S. O. all year	4 59
2,000 bbls lower road, S. O. all year	4 52½
5,000 bbls Oil City, 46 gravity	4 82½

NEW YORK, November 1, closing market of yesterday.—Market very dull and prices lower and unsettled; refined 22⅞ to 23c for contracts. A rumored sale of 1,000 bbls at the latter price; 500 bbls last half November at 23⅛c; crude in bulk 13⅞ to 14c for regular gravity, with 4,000 bbls 45 gravity sold on private terms. Philadelphia market is so irregular that it is difficult to quote.

PETROLEUM CENTER, November 1.—Market quiet and nothing doing; asking $4 75.

TITUSVILLE, November 1.—$4 30 bid for spot, and held at $4 35; $4 32½ bid for S. O. all year, with more buyers than sellers.

OIL CITY, November 1.—Market weak; ordinary on lower creek held at $4 50; 47 gravity at Oil City held at $4 75.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1.—Market quiet and nothing doing; S. W. 23c; last half 23⅛c; crude 14c; cases 28⅛c; November and December 23⅛c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, November 1.—Crude 13⅛c; refined, spot, 23⅛c asked; November 23⅛c.

NEW YORK, November 1.—Market opens a trifle more active, but there is very little export demand. A reported sale of 1,000 bbls, buyer last half of the month, at 23⅛c. We quote spot nominally 23⅛@23⅛c. Crude market quiet and dull; prices unchanged from yesterday; spot 13⅛c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 5 P. M.—Crude 13⅛c; refined, spot, 23⅛c asked; November 23⅛c asked; sales 1,000 bbls November at this figure.

THE HOP MARKET.

NEW YORK.

October 25.—The market continues very firm, with a moderate consumptive demand. The stocks of good 1871 and 1870's are so much reduced, that the brewers find it very difficult to get quality. Sales 150 bales at 62@65c, and 120 bales 1870's, 30c. No transactions in older growths, the bulk of which are held for much higher than present rates. A few invoices Bavarian, English and Canadian hops have been received this season, but, with short crops on the Continent and in England, and high prices current there, free supplies thence cannot be expected, unless prices of Domestic go even much higher than they are at present; the Bavarian that have come forward are selling, in small lots to the brewers, at 75@80c; English 70@75c, and Canadian 58@60c, duty paid.

October 28.—The market is quiet. In the present state of financial affairs buyers do not go beyond their immediate wants; holders, however, exhibit firmness and we retain our previous quotations, remarking, however, that the feeling is not as buoyant as it was a fortnight ago. The continued receipt of parcels from abroad, notwithstanding short crops and high prices in Europe, (equal to about 600 bales having arrived this week,) causes some hesitation among the trade and brewers, who argue, that with a continuance of this supply, and at the rates the foreign article is offered at prices of domestic must yield.

Mr. Emmet Wells, in his circular of October 26th, gives the following figures:

	bales.
Receipts for the week ending October 26	2,071
Receipts, corresponding week last season	1,187
Total receipts since 1st September	14,437
Total receipts, corresponding season last year	11,070
Export clearances week ending October 25	none.
Total exports since 1st September	1,527
Imports for the week	307
Total imports since 1st September	490

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

October 31.—There has been no new development in the trade. With no increase in the supply and a fair retail demand, prices have been steadily supported.

Railroad, ₩ bush	00@26c
Youghiogheny, ₩ bush	00@32c
Anthracite, per ton	$11 00

LOUISVILLE.

October 31.—The market is nearly bare of Pittsburgh coal. Quotations are as follows, delivered: Kentucky coal, 24c ₩ bushel; Indiana coal, 28c; Pomeroy coal, none; Pittsburgh coal, 32c.

Coal is selling at New Albany, Indiana, at 24c ₩ bushel.

Watertown Cattle Market.

WATERTOWN, MASS., October 31.—Beef cattle—Receipts 860; good demand for Northern cattle in consequence of the light supply; sales choice at $9 25; extra $9@9 25; first quality $8@8 50; second $7@7 50; third $5@6 60. Sheep and lambs—Receipts 10,903 head; no considerable change in prices since last week; sales in lots at $1 50@4 50 each; extra $5@5 50.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112⅛@112⅛.

NEW YORK, November 1—P. M.

MONEY

Moderately easy at 7 ₩ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 108⅛.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 112⅛, and firm all day, closing at 112⅛@112⅛. Cash gold scarce at from ⅛ to ⅜ ₩ cent., for use. Daily clearings at Gold Exchange Bank $91,300,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Firm but dull. There were seventeen proposals of bonds to-day amounting to $3,095,800 at from $111.18 to $112, one probably at $111.18 to $111.45.

Coupons 1881	115⅛	5-20s, 1867	113⅛
5-20s, 1862, ex int	111⅛	5-20s, 1868	113⅜
5-20s, 1864, ex int	111	10-40s	109⅛
5-20s, 1865, ex int	111⅛	Currency 6s	111⅛
5-20s, 1865, new	113⅛		

STATE SECURITIES

Not very active.

Tennessees, old	65⅛	North Carolinas, old	36⅛
Tennessees, new	65⅛@66	North Carolinas, new	19⅛

STOCKS.

The stock market is steady. New York Central and Western Union the principal features.

Western Union	61⅛	Cleveland and Pitts	125
Adams Express	84⅛	Rock Island	99⅛
Wells-Fargo Express	52	Northwestern common	60⅛
Amer'n Express	55⅛	Northwestern Pref'd	88
U. S. Ex	57	Toledo & Wabash	59⅛
Pacific Mail	48	St. Paul	56⅛
New York Cent	89⅛	Preferred	76⅛
N. Y. Cent. Scrip	85⅛	Fort Wayne	96⅛
Erie	28⅜	Ohio and Miss	37⅛
Harlem	121⅛	Chicago and Alton	113
Reading	108⅛	Illinois Central	130⅛
Michigan Central	....	Union Pacific	24⅛
Michigan Southern	99⅛		

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 1.—Cotton—Demand fair and market firm; middling upland 18⅞c. Flour unchanged in every respect; superfine Western $6@6 40; common to good $6 60@6 96; good to choice $6 90@7 35; white wheat extra $7 40@7 65; extra Ohio $6 80@7 40; St. Louis $7 15@9 25. Cornmeal unchanged. Whisky dull and prices a shade lower at 92⅛c. Wheat dull and market unsettled; spring No. 2 $1 49@1 52; do. No. 1 $1 54@1 55; winter red western $1 55@1 60; amber western $1 63@1 65; white $1 68@1 73. Rye dull. Barley—demand fair and market firm. Malt quiet. Corn dull and prices lower; western mixed in store 76@77c; afloat 77⅛@78⅛c; yellow western afloat 79c; new western mixed 75c. Oats dull and prices have declined; western Ohio 51c. Hay steady at $120@155, retail. Hops—demand fair and market firm at 25@65c for 1871; 20@30c for 1870; 10@20c for 1869, and 9@15c for 1868. Leather steady at 26@29c; Orinoco 24@27⅛c. Wool quiet; Ohio 62c; pulled 60c. Coffee dull; Rio 18@20c. Sugar lower; fair to good refining 8⅞@9c. Molasses dull. Rice unchanged. Petroleum—Crude 13⅞@14c; refined 23c. Turpentine quiet at 67⅛c. Provisions quiet; mess pork $13; cut meats unchanged. Middles quiet and unchanged. Lard firm: No 1 to prime steam 9⅛@10⅛c; prime kettle rendered 10⅛c. Butter steady; western 12@23c; state 15@32c. Cheese steady at 10@13⅛c.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, November 1.—Cattle—receipts 595 head, making 21 cars against 28 cars at the same time last week; market less active and prices a shade lower; holders are firm, owing to the light supply; sales of 228 Ohio steers ranging from 1,079 to 1,520 lbs at $4 50@6 00; 456 Indiana ranging from 1,060 to 1,480 lbs at $4 60@5 55; 105 premium Indiana steers, ranging from 1,643 to 1,675, at $6 25@6 50; 69 Illinois, ranging from 1,160 to 1,190, at $4 60@4 70. Sheep and lambs—receipts 4,325 head; market active and prices ⅛c higher; sales 1,116 head Indiana sheep, ranging from 79 to 100, at $4 50@5 60; 195 New York, averaging 86 pounds, at $4 75; 418 Michigan, ranging from 76 to 81, at $4 50; 495 Canada, ranging from 117 to 137, at $5 25@5 50; 1,021 Canada lambs, ranging from 77 to 93, at $6 25@6 50. Hogs—receipts 2,111 head; market dull and flat, buyers and sellers apart, buyers generally offering $4@4 25 for medium to good; sales 364 head at $4 25@4 40 for good.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, November 1.—Tobacco active; sales 66 hhds; lugs $7 25@8 00; low to medium leaf $8 25@11 00; good to fine $15 00@32 50. Bagging quiet and steady at 16⅛@17c. Cotton quiet; middling 18c. Flour firm and demand moderate; extra family $6 50. Wheat firm; prime red and white $1 40@1 50. Corn steady at 55@58c for ear and shelled. Oats steady at 38@40c in bulk. Rye firm at 80c. Provisions quiet and unchanged in every respect; mess pork $13; bacon shoulders 8c; bulk shoulder clear 8⅛c; hams, sugar-cured, 16⅛c. Lard 9⅛@10⅛c. Whisky dull at 88@89c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, November 1.—Flour steady and in moderate demand; western family $7 50@8 50. Wheat weak; amber $1 65@1 75; Ohio and Indiana $1 57@1 58. Corn—demand fair and market firm; southern white 70@72c; yellow 70c. Oats dull at 46@48c. Provisions and butter unchanged. Whisky 94c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, November 1.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 white Michigan $1 43; amber Michigan $1 41; No 1 red $1 38; No 2 do $1 32½; No 3 do $1 28; rejected do $1 20. Corn dull and prices have declined 1@2c; high mixed 52⅛@53c; new do 51@52c; low mixed 51c; new 50c; new yellow 51⅛c. Oats a shade better; No. 1 37⅛c; rejected 33. Cloverseed steady and in moderate demand at $6.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, November 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged in ever respect. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 22⅛; No. 2 $1 20⅛. Oats—demand fair and market firm; No. 2 30⅛c. Corn dull and prices declined; No. 2 48c. Rye dull but unchanged. Barley dull and prices drooping; No. 2 55c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, November 1.—Cotton dull, but unchanged; low middling 17@17⅛c. Flour and grain unchanged. Pork dull; sales at $12 50. Cut meats quiet but firm; sides 6⅞@7c. Bacon quiet but steady at 7⅛@7⅞@7⅛c. Live Hogs quiet but firm at $4 00@4 25; receipts, 2,000 head. Lard quiet but steady at 8⅞@9c. Whisky easier and in good demand at 88c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1.—Flour weak; superfine $5 25@5 67⅛. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm; Pennsylvania and western red $1 57@1 58. Rye dull and lower; western, 92c. Corn dull and prices a shade lower; Pennsylvania and western yellow 75@78c. Oats 47@51c. Provisions dull and declining; mess pork $14 50; lard 9⅛c. Petroleum—Crude 17⅛@18c; Refined 23⅛c.

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 1.—Cotton—middling 17⅛c. Receipts for the past day 2,000 bales.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, November 1.—Cotton scarce and firm; low middlings 16⅛c.

New English Political Alliance.

The English papers received by the European mail are full of highly interesting particulars with regard to the new political alliance between the Lords and the laborers. The provincial papers, such as the Manchester *Guardian* and the Edinburgh *Scotsman*, by some means or other, seem to have obtained first possession of the news, compelling the London papers to copy from them, which, in some instances caused the latter to carp at the information, and in some cases to be entirely skeptical in regard to the new movement. Papers of the latest date, however—that is, to the 17th—acknowledge that the alliance really exists, and that some of the leading Peers, fully aware of the critical situation of the House, have hit upon the ingenious plan of outflanking Gladstone by forming a thorough alliance with the representative workingmen of the country. There are details in the papers by Sir Stafford Northcote and the Marquis of Salisbury in regard to having signed the negotiations, but they acknowledge that an agreement has been signed by which practical measures benefiting the working classes of Great Britain are to be introduced in the House of Lords at the coming session of Parliament, far outweighing in importance Gladstone's ballot bill. Disraeli's hand is seen throughout the whole movement, though he does not appear in the foreground, and it is considered as a virtual revolution in English politics. Some of the papers object to the artisan alone being benefited, while the agricultural laborers are entirely ignored; but there are now no papers which belittle any longer the startling social and political movement between the peers and the people. England was also excited in regard to a striking speech made by the well known Bradlaugh, again affirming the insanity of the Queen, and calling upon the people to urge the regency question upon the Cabinet, leaving to Judges of the law and equity Courts the temporary executive power. Added to this, a stirring manifesto, calling for the disestablishment of the English Church, was spread in millions of copies throughout the country, and helped to increase the political excitement, such as has not been known in England for years past.

Ritualism in the Late Episcopal Convention.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

The debate on this subject, which elicited considerable variety of views as to the expediency of the special measure recommended by the House of Bishops, various substitutes being offered for it, resulted finally in the failure of the measure proposed by the bishops, and the various substitutes therefor, followed by the unanimous adoption by the House of Deputies, on the last day of the session, of a resolution, afterwards concurred in by the House of Bishops, that the convention express its decided condemnation of all ceremonies, observances, and practices fitted to express a doctrine foreign to that set forth in the authorized standards of the Church, and that the paternal counsel of the bishops is deemed sufficient to secure the suppression of irregularities, and to promote greater conformity in conducting public worship and the administration of the holy sacrament. To which it may be added that the pastoral letter of the bishops, read at the close of the Convention, declares that if a teacher suggests the adoration of the elements by act or posture, he places himself in antagonism to the doctrine of the Church.

In regard to the phrase of "regeneration," as used in the office for the baptism of infants, and the meaning of which had been a subject of considerable diversity of opinion, the bishops, being asked, in order to the quieting of consciences, the meaning of the word, unanimously declared that, in their opinion, it is not so used in the office of infant baptism as to determine that a moral change is wrought in the infant. The case of Mr. Cheney, who refused to use the office, because, in his opinion, it taught such a change, was not before the convention, nor did it come within its province to deal with the case.

How the Mormons Take it.

Grace Greenwood writes as follows from Salt Lake City: "It was easy to see by the discourse on Sunday, that there is, in the church, something of solicitude, if not consternation, in regard to the situation of its President, arraigned for high crimes and misdemeanors before a hostile local tribunal, from which there is no appeal. But each speaker professed perfect reliance on that God who at once delivered them out of the hands of their enemies and led them across the Desert, and blessed them with peace and abundance in this pleasant land. As they spoke thus, strangely as it seemed to me, mingling faith with fatalism, and submission with resistance, and humanity with arrogance, like the the specious reasoners, practiced debaters and clever and confident managers of men that they are, the faces of their Mormon hearers glowed with a quiet satisfaction and a revival of the old fanatical ferver, which, I am told, had begun to die out of these people, perhaps with the incoming of new social influences and the increase of worldly prosperity and ease. It only needed a blast of persecution to fan the dying flame."

A New Mercantile Combination.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says: "To guard against the high rates on freight from New York and other Eastern cities, which are likely to prevail after the closing of the water routes, it is proposed to effect an organization for the purpose of securing to those who may join in the movement the lowest practicable rates during the whole year. We have seen a basis of organization, which has been prepared by a gentleman who has evidently given the subject able attention, and, while the plan is simple and comprehensible, involving no risk to members, or obligation, even, except so far as is necessary to secure unity of action, it seems admirably calculated to secure the proposed objects. In fact, the plan and its author are heartily indorsed by many leading merchants East and West. It is probable the movement will assume a tangible form in a few days, and be brought before our merchants generally."

Dr. O. W. Holmes

And many distinguished men recommend *Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy*.

COUGHS AND COLDS

Are often overlooked; a continuance for any length of time may cause irritation of the lungs or some chronic throat disease. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are an effectual cough remedy. TTHS*

MARRIED:

LIPPINCOTT—RICHARDSON—At the residence of the bride's mother, in Rochester, N. Y., on Wednesday, October 25, 1871, by the Rev. Jas. S. Dickerson, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Henry E. Robins, D. D., JESSIE H. LIPPNCOTT, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and MARY G., daughter of the late Prof. J. F. Richardson.

DURBIN—HUKILL—On the morning of October 26, 1871, at the residence of the bride's brother, at Bellevue, near Pittsburgh, by Rev. I. W. McKeever, Mr. H. H. DURBIN, of Columbus, Ohio, and Miss EMMA M. HUKILL, of the former place.

HAMILTON—RADCLIFFE—On Thursday, October 26th, at the residence of the bride's parents, Hiland avenue, East Liberty, by Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, assisted by Rev. R. B. Ewing, W. H. HAMILTON, of Bellevue, and Miss ELLEN J. RADCLIFFE.

STEWART—OLEGAR—In the afternoon of Monday, the 30th ultimo at the residence of Rev. Thomas Sproull, D. D., by the Rev. Thomas A. Sproull, of New Alexandria, Pa., Mr. ROBERT F. STEWART and Miss MAGGIE OLEGAR.

DIED.

ATWOOD—Lost on the steamer R. G. Coburn, on Lake Huron, 15th inst., WILLIAM ATWOOD, U. S. Army, son of the late Moses Atwood, of this city.

WILSON—In Philadelphia, on the 25th inst., Mr. ALEXANDER WILSON, late of this city, aged eighty-five years.

BOULTON—On October 26th, 1871, CATHARINE BOULTON, wife of D. H. Boulton, aged forty years.

MARSILLIOT—On Monday evening, October 30th, at 5½ o'clock, in the fifth year of her age, ROWENA BELL, daughter of A. J. and Margaretta Marsilliot.

ROBINSON—On Wednesday, October 25, 1871, at Geneva, Fayette county, C. W. ROBINSON, Esq., of Pittsburgh, Pa.

McKINLEY—On Wednesday morning, November 1, 1871, at 10 o'clock, of pneumonia, SAMUEL H. McKINLEY, in the forty-ninth year of his age.